

Statistical modeling of hydraulic design loads

A stylized blue line graphic that starts horizontally on the left, drops vertically, then rises diagonally to the right, and finally continues horizontally to the right edge of the slide.

Dr. M. Kok

HKV Consultants

HKV Consultants

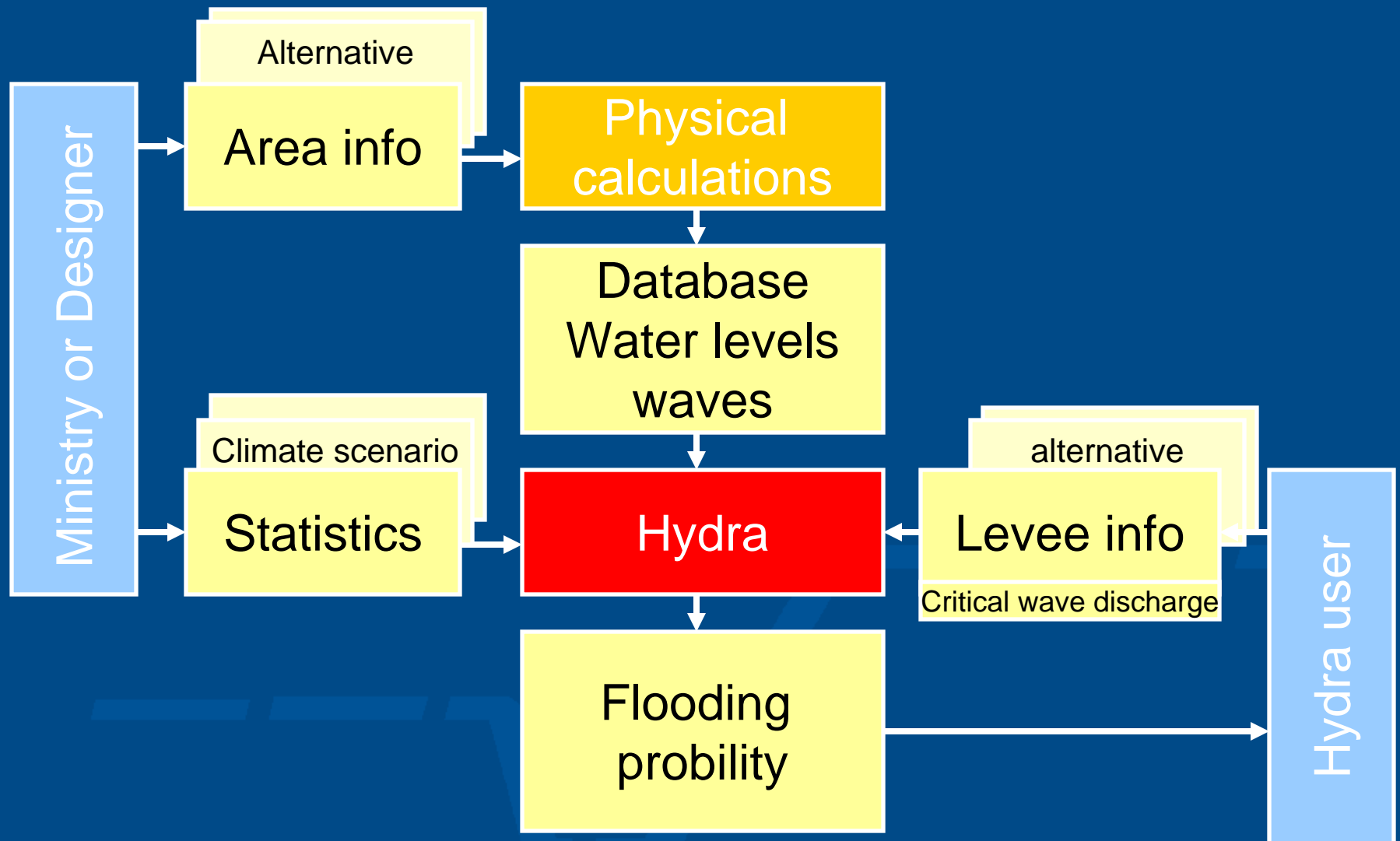
- Small company (50 persons, 80% academic)
- Founded in 1995
- Focus on probabilistic methods in flood risk management (assessment of probabilities, economic damage, cost-benefit analysis)
- Multiple disciplines: civil engineering, mathematics, programming,
- Collaboration with universities (supporting professor in risk analysis of water systems, PhD students, MSc students)

Topics

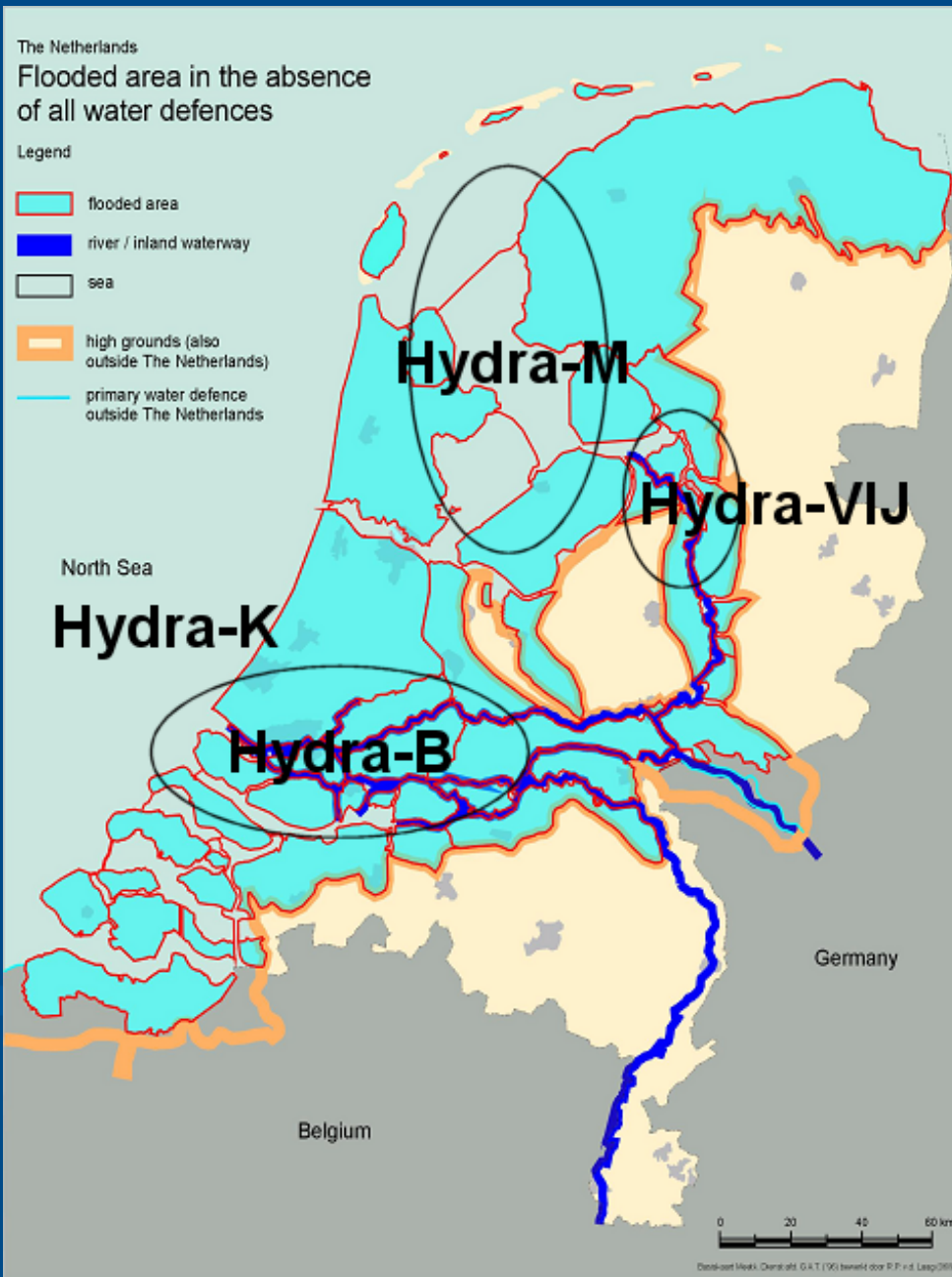
- The concept of probabilistic assessment
- Stochastic variables
- Example: HYDRA-B

Probabilistic assessment

- Combination of physical models and statistics
- Main issue: how to combine the stochastic variables with different time scales?
- Stochastic variables not always independent
- Each system has its properties and requires different approach



Hydra-diagram



Four Hydra-programs

- COAST: Hydra-K (correlation between water levels and wind)
- TIDEL-RIVER: Hydra-B (tidel time scale and river time scale, correlation between wind speed and sea water level)
- LAKE: Hydra-M (water levels, wind set-up and waves)
- LAKE-RIVER: HYDRA VY (water levels, wind set-up, river discharge)

Hydra-B: tidal – river area

The probabilistic model takes the following variables into account:

- Rhine discharge
- Meuse discharge
- Sea water level
- The wind speed over the area
- The wind direction over the area
- Failure of storm surge barriers



Hydra-B

Assessment program for the height of flood defences in the tidal river area of The Netherlands

Version 3.1.0

Copyright © 2002-2004, Rijkswaterstaat/RIZA

Benedenrivieren: Version: 1.10.1 September 2004

Overlagdebiet: Version: 1.0.1 September 2004

Developed by Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management/RIZA
and @HKV consultants

Client:

[Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management/RIZA](#)

Implemented by:

[@HKV consultants](#)

for questions visit

www.waterkeren.nl

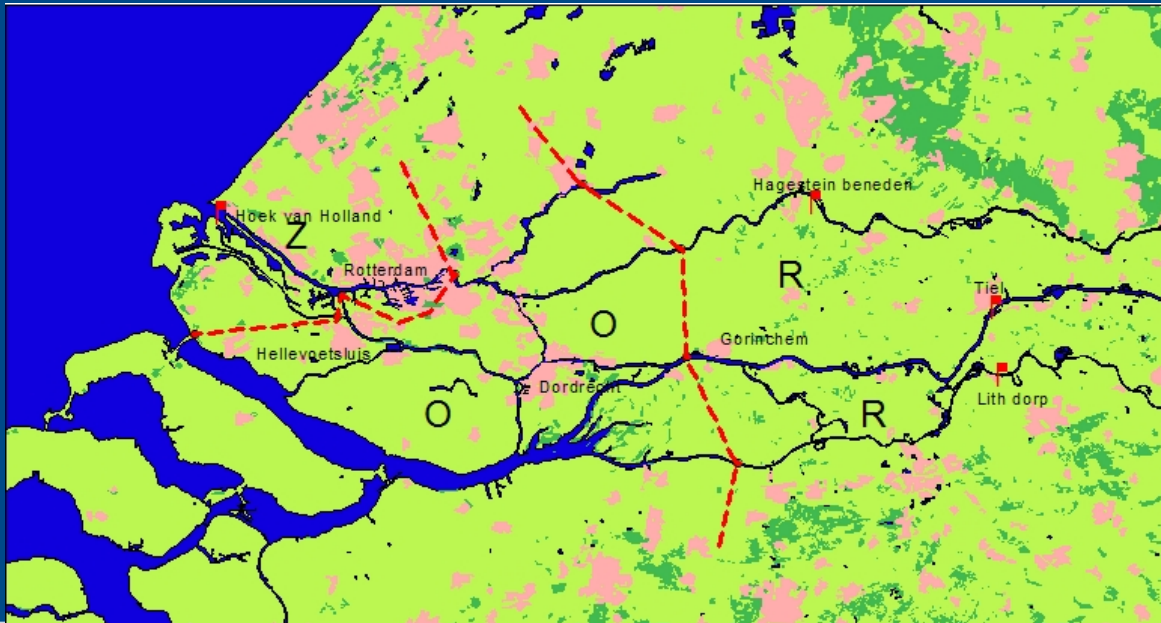
[or send an email to the help desk](#)

OK

Three areas

- The sea area. Storm floods and high wind speeds and cause wind generated waves
- The river area. Extreme discharges, wind speeds are not very high
- The transition area. Not only tidal storms

and high wind speeds,
but also high discharges



Hydra-BT - Parameters - Dike-section computation

Type of computation

☒ Hydraulic load

☐ Overtopping discharge

Frequencies

☐ Only frequency for crest level of profile

Number of frequencies:

		Frequency [1/year]
1	1/	1000
2	1/	1250
3	1/	2000
4	1/	4000
5	1/	10000

Climate scenarios

☐ without climate scenarios

☒ before 2050 ☐ minimum scenario

☐ before 2100 ☒ middle scenario ☐ maximum scenario

Failure mechanism

☐ 2% Wave run-up

☒ Wave overtopping

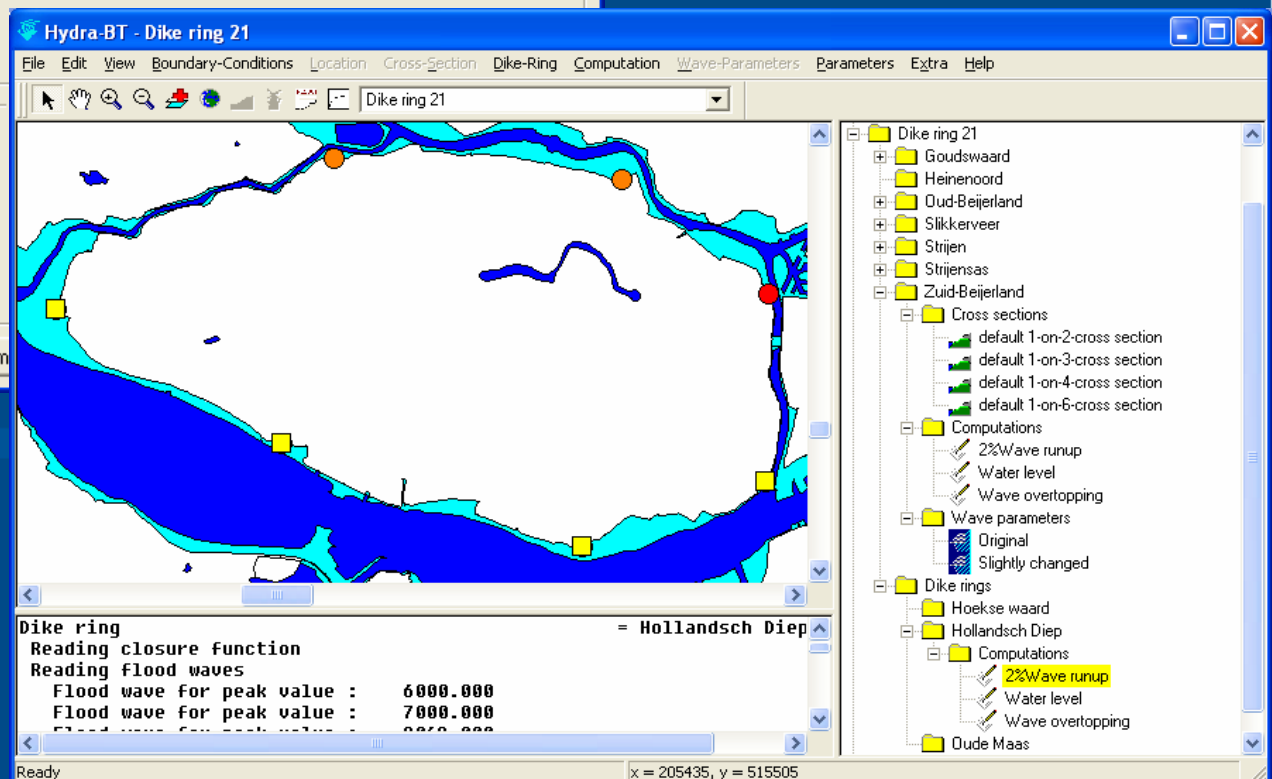
Overtopping criteria

l/s/m

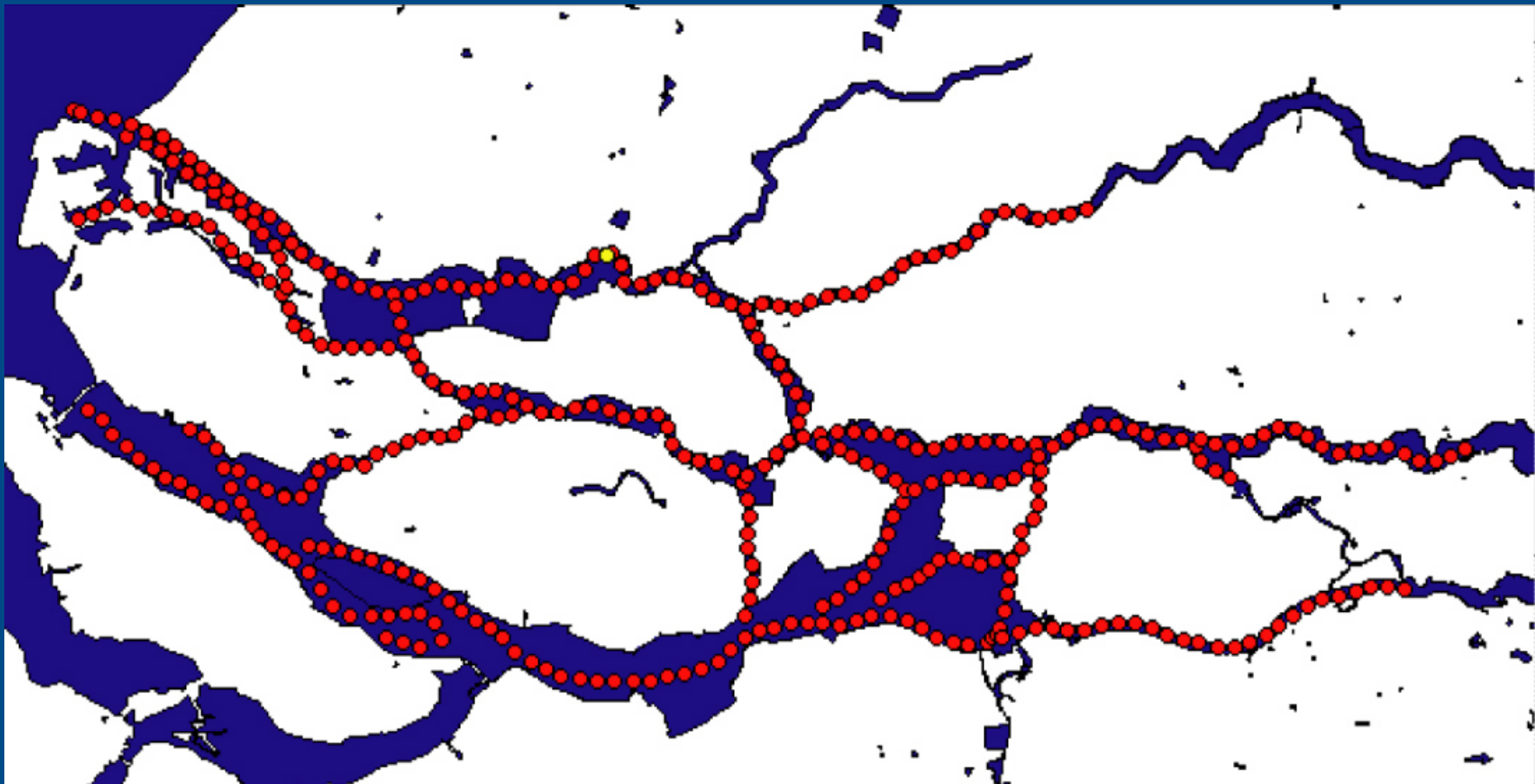
l/s/m

☐ Water level

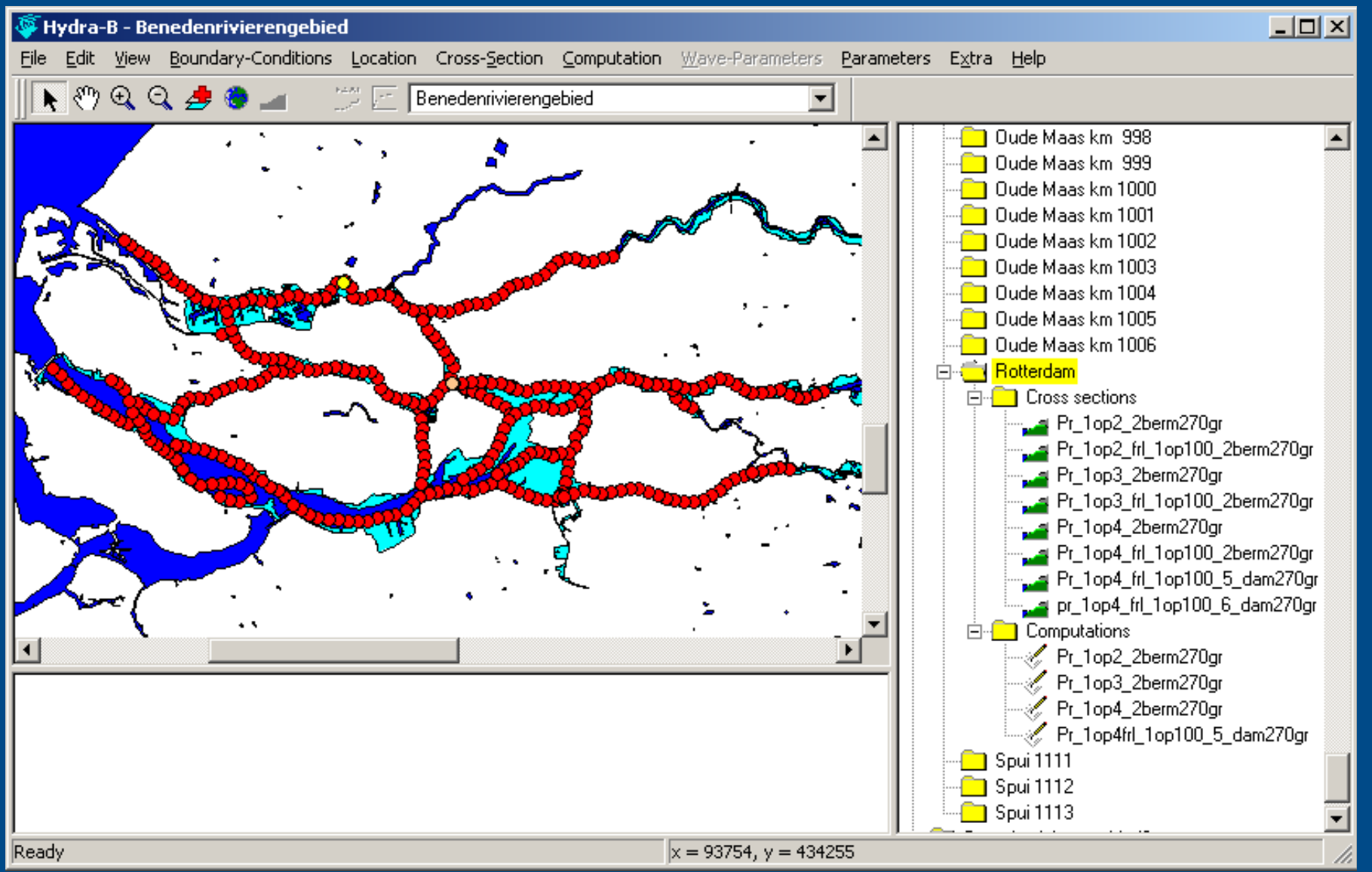
Parameters from



GIS information (location points)



Main screen



Cross-section editor

Hydra-B - Cross-section editor

Cross-section data

Name:

Damtype: Crest level: [m+NAP]

Dam height: [m+NAP] Dike normal: [* w.r.t. North]

	From		To			
Toe [-]	Distance [m]	Height [m+NAP]	Distance [m]	Height [m+NAP]	Slope [1:n]	Roughness [-]
<input type="checkbox"/>	-300	-4.5	0	-1.5	100.0	0.4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	-1.5	12	1.5	4.0	0.4
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	1.5	18	1.6	60.0	0.9
<input type="checkbox"/>	18	1.6	36	6.1	4.0	1

Graphical view

Rotterdam (94160,436720) : pr_1op4_frl_1op100_6_dam270gr

Height [m+NAP]

Distance [m]

Legend:
— Cross section
▼ Toe

Example of output

